JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

- TERMS coal in advance. Money sent by mail will be at il is of the sender. None but Bash bills current in New Yor THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, \$7 per THE WEEKLY HERALD, energy Saturday, at six , or \$3 per annum; the timmpean Edition every W.
- , or 3) per annum; the transport Edition every negative per copy; 3) per annum to any peri of tr to 12 to any part of the Continues, both to trachele Jornia Edition on the bet, 11th and 21st of each n 's per copy, or \$2.75 per cunum.
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 will state from any quarter of the world: if used, will and desired from any quarter of the world; if used, will be a superior of the service of the ser
- ST 03. OTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do no a rejected communications.

 VENTISEMENTS renewed every day: advertisements in
 tinthe WERLY HERALD, FARLLY HERALD, and in the
 servia and European Editions.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. -THE ENCHANTRESS. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway. - LADY OF LYONS.

WALLACK'STHEATRE, 844 Broadway. - LADY OF LYONS LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- THE MA

NEW BOWERY THEATER, BOWERY. -WILLIAM TELL OLYMPIC THEATRE, 485 Broadway -- ANGEL OF MID BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, COM NOT-LIVING WHALK, &C., at all hours, -1100 o' MI

ERYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall.-472 Broad

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, 539 Broadway. Fours CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. -Sonds

GAIRTIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS. BALLETS. PANTOMINES. FARCES, &C. AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway. JEALOUS DARREY - RAILBOAD - COLLISION - JOLLY MILLERS. PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.

NIB LO'S SALOON, Broadway - Some Francaise Transacts of Conedie at Traggors-Les Dig veryes. ATHEN SUM. Brooklyn. -- Wood's Minstrels in Ethic Plan Latentainments.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Tuesday, April 29, 1863,

THE SITUATION.

The capture of New Orleans is fully confirme from every quarter; but the official reports from Commodore Porter and General Butler may not be received at Washington for some days to come. The correspondence which we publish to-day

from the Ship Island expedition, and all the information which we have received from every source, go to prove that all the plans foreshadowed more than a month ago have been strictly carried out, and resulted with the success which we announced yesterday. We commend the correspondence referred to to the attentive perusal of our readers It will be found, though reaching as far back as March 11, to embody the whole programme of the capture of New Orleans precisely as it was per fected, even to the detailed action of the gun boats and the landing of the troops. The maps which we give to-day fully illustrate the entire tocality where our conjoined naval and military pperations put us in possession of 'the great sommercial centre of the rebel confederacy the leading cotton port of the entire South.

Rumors were in circulation in Washington yesterday that the rebels are preparing to evacuate Yorktown, and that since the recent news has arrived they are terribly troubled as to their con

The latest accounts which we have-up to Sun gay night-say that firing had been going on all day in front of the rebel works. Our naval vessels, with their superior armament, were doing fearful execution on the rebel batteries, while the are of the rebels falls far short of their mark. Skirmishing between the land forces is kept up very brisk, and it cannot last many hours before a general and terrific engagement will be brought on. The details which we publish from our correspondents of the late brilliant attack upon a rebel edoubt on the 26th inst., and the successful resuit of the movement, will be read with interest.

The rebel papers are commenting freely upon the possible chances of a defeat at Yorktown. The Mobile News says:-"Probably at least two hunired thousand of the best men Lincoln has under srms compose the forces which threaten the conbederates in front and flank. If they have taken ap the advance line of march they must fight us, or retreat dishonored and defeated without a blow. If we decline to fight them, we must yield Rich nond, and that is giving up Virginia. If we fight them and are signally defeated, Richmond and Virginia are lost, for nothing will exist to stem the inpouring of the horde of victors. If we fight them and defeat them, we cripple, perhaps fatally, the war power and war spirit of the North."

The European news obtained from the North American at Cape Race, and telegraphed to the HERALD from St. Johns, Newfoundland, is dated to the 18th of April-five days later.

The British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society of England (Exeter Hall abolitionists) had addressed Mr. Adams, United States Minister in London, on the subject of the American war, recommending, of course, the extinction of slavery by our government as a pacificatory measure and radical cure. Mr. Adams' reply was deemed in the main satisfactory; but the London Times reads in it the expression of a non-committal policy on the question by the Cabinet in Washington.

The British was ship Plover, in the China seas reports the appearance of a rebel privateer off the coastof Borneo. The occurrence was deemed unfortunate for American trade, as the federal government had not a vessel in those waters except the Baginaw, which, it is said, is unsaworthy.

The iron-clad war ship excitement still continued Bogland and France. The Prince & Joinville was about to publish a pamphlet on the paval Pevolution, in which, it is said, he will endeaver to show that such vessels are not necessarily invin-

CONGRESS.

in the Senate yesterday, a communication relaife to the number and ages of the slaves in the District of Columbia was presented and re-referred. The bill organizing the Army Signal Department was indefinitely postponed. A bill to prevent the importation of adulterated liquors was Introduced. Resolutions directing inquiry as to the expediency of restoring the Armory at Har- I which was referred to the Committee on National

NEW YORK HERALD. per's Ferry, and the appointment of naval cadets from the District of Columbia, were adopted. The resolutions of the Ohio Legislature regarding the keeping of slaves by rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, Ohio, were referred to the Military Commit tee. The bill providing for the more conve nient enforcement of the laws for security to keep the peace and good behavior was passed petitions adverse to the Tax bill, and asking a eduction of the propesed tax on tobacco, were resented. The Senate held an executive ses ion and confirmed a number of military appoint-

> In the House of Representatives the Speaker innounced the following as the special committee on the confiscation of rebel property:-Messrs. Olin, of New York; Eliot, of Massachusetts; Noel, of Missouri; Hutchins, of Ohio; Mallory, of Ken tucky; Beaman, of Michigan, and Cobb, of New Jersey. Mr. Olin declined to serve, and it is believed Mr. Sedgwick will be selected in his place. A resolution was adopted calling for the official reports of the battle at Pittsburg Landing. The Senate bill for the recognition of Hayti and Liberia was referred to th Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Secretary of War was requested to inform the House whether Judge Fetts, who sent a letter to the rebel Legis lature at Richmond, declaring his loyalty to that cause, continues to hold his court for Accomaand Northampton counties, Virginia, with the knowledge and consent of the federal military com mandant of that district. A resolution that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting for punishing all contractors guilty of defrauding the government, with penalties similar to those for grand larceny, was adopted. A joint resolution was refer red to the Committee on Commerce, au thorizing the appointment of commissioners to negotiate concerning the Reciprocity treaty, and authorizing the President to necessary notice for terminating the pre sent unfair treaty. The consideration of the report of the Government Contract Investigating Committee was resumed. Mr. Sedgwick of New York, defended the Secretary of the Navy from the charges of inefficiency brought against him; and Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, defended General Fremont from the aspersions against his official conduct. Mr. Ashley reported back from the Committee on Territories the bill to prevent and punish the practice of polygamy, and to annul certain acts of the Territorial Legislature of Utah establishing the same, and it was passed.

> > MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The North American, from Liverpool the 17th and Londonderry the 18th of April, passed Cape Eace last Sunday morning, on her way to Quebec Our telegraphic news report from St. Johns, N F., published in the HERALD to-day, is five days later than the advices received by the Persia.

Consols closed in London, on the 18th instant, at 93% a 94 for money. The Liverpool cotton market was buoyant, with an advance of from one-eighth to one-fourth of a penny on American descriptions The sales of the week footed up eighty thousan bales. Breadstuffs were firm at an advance, and he market was upward at the close. Provision

remained quiet and steady. The Great Eastern had been repaired and steamed to her anchorage at Milford. The Spanish government was taking steps to place its financial redit on a firm and respectable footing in Europe. Savere fighting had occurred between the Turk and Montenegrins. The latter were repulsed: but the loss was heavy on both sides. A number of the insurgent leaders in Greece had surrendered to the government. The British authorities had dis covered and suppressed a new and widespread conspiracy in India. It was said that Garibald would be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Italy.

The steamship United Kingdom, from Giasgow 12th inst., passed Cape Race on Friday afternoon he was boarded by the news yacht, and reporte having had westerly winds. Saw no ice. News anticipated.

The United States transport Fulton, Captain Wotton, from Port Royal, arrived at this port yes terday morning, after a passage of sixty-eight hours. She brings no news, having sailed on the 25th inst., at five A. M., the Atlantic having sailed on the 24th.

Twenty-two of the Illinois regiments lost in the battle of Pittsburg Landing-killed, 593; wound ed, 2,678; missing, 185. It is curious to note the fatality that attended some of these regiments in the three days fighting at Fort Donelson and the two days at Pittsburg Landing. The following

| table shows the los | s in both bat | ties :- | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------|------------|
| Fort 1 | Donelson. | Pittsburg | Landing. |
| | Wounded. | | |
| 7th Illinois 4 | 24 | 17 | 80 |
| 8th Illinois .56 | 196 | 22 | 101 |
| 9th Illinois35 | 165 | 58 | 278 |
| 11th Iilinois76 | 200 | 13 | 67 |
| 12th Illinois 20 | 58 | 41 | 146 |
| 17th Illinois 2 | 27 | 14 | 112 |
| 18th Illinois45 | 155 | 11 | 63 |
| 20th Illingis 21 | 118 | 19 | 99 |
| tath Illinois 2 | 10 | 25 | 173 |
| 49th Illinois 11 | 29 | 18 | 96 |
| 52d Illinois | 6 | 26 | 114 |
| -By the above it | appears that | the Illin | nois Ninth |

lost five hundred and thirty-six in the two engage ments, and the Eleventh regiment lost three hun dred and fifty-six killed and wounded and two

As far as returns have been received of the vote recently cast in Western Virginia the following figures are shown:-

Beauregard has now over one hundred thousand men under his command at Corinth. A large por tion of them are, however, raw recruits, brough in by conscription. It is reported that the woods in Western Ten

nessee are filled with loyal men, who were forced to flee from their homes to avoid the operation of the rebel conscription laws. General Pope, with nearly his whole force, ar-

rived at Pittsburg Landing on Monday last, to reinforce Gen. Halleck. The St. Louis Democrat learns that the wound

received at Fort Donelson, by Commodore Foote, is becoming so troublesome that he will be compelled to resign.

Edward Solomon, now Governor of Wisconsin

as issued a proclamation ordering Thursday, the 1st of May, to be observed as a day of rest and cessation of business, to commemorate the death of the late Governor, Louis P. Harvey. The Sons of Connecticut, organized for the pur-

pose of ministering to our wounded soldiers in their passage through this city, held a meeting last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, R. H. McCur dy, Esq., in the chair. The subject of attending the wounded belonging to Connecticut, as well as that of collecting and preserving the history of those from that State now in the field, was discassed in an informal manner, and will be dealt with at the next meeting of the association. Col. Almy, who is to have special charge of the wound ed passing through New York, stated that some twenty-five Connecticut men had already been taken care of and forwarded to their homes. He also drew the attention of the meeting to the philanthropy of Mrs. Trueman Smith, of Stamford who had provided for the wants of forty wounded

soldiers in a most handsome manner. The Board of Councilmen were in session last evening. A resolution was adopted requesting the Street Commissioner to report by what authority telegraph companies have erected poles for wires in a certain street of this city. Mr-Gross offered a resolution in favor of passing an ordinance creating a foud of \$500,000 for the relief of the families of the volunteers from this city

Affairs. A resolution was adopted requesting the Committee on Railroads to inquire into the propriety of requesting the Second, Third and Fourth Avenue Railroad companies to run their cars to the corner of East Canal street and Broadway, and the Ninth Avenue Company to run their cars to the corner of Park place. The Committee on Finance presented a report relative to the issuing of Central Park Improvement Stock, and after a short debate a resolution was adopted authorizing the Comptroller to issue from time to time, as shall be required, the sum of \$333,000 of the above stock. The Commissioners of the Park were re-quested by resolution to inform the Board what the various bridges in the Park cost. A commu nication was received from the Comptroller tran mitting a certified copy of the law passed by the Legislature authorizing the Supervisors to raise moneys for the support of the city government. The ordinance was almost unanimously adopted, and was sent in to the Aldermen for concurrence.

According to the City Inspector's report, there were 377 deaths in the city during the past weeka decrease of 18 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 45 less than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 9 deaths of alcoholism, 41 of diseases of the brain nerves, 7 of the generative organs, 22 of the heart and blood vessels, 133 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 8 of old age, 43 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 7 premature births, 48 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 54 of uncertain seat and general fever and 5 from violent causes. There were 252 natives of the United States, 6 of England, 77 of Ireland, 1 of Scotland, 31 of Germany, and the

balance of various foreign countries. buoyancy to the stock market yesterday, and govern ments rose 114 a 14 per cent and the fancy stocks 1/4 a 1/4 Money was very abundant at 5 per cent. Exchange steady at 112% a %. Gold, 101% a %. The ba ent shows an increase of \$6.718,095 in deposits. \$2,016,562 in loans, and \$626,416 in specie.

usual on Mondays, combined with Southern news, caus-ing speculation and doubts in the minds of dealers as to ts bearings or influence, if any, tended to check sales. Hence transactions were limited and confined to about 200 bales, scarcely sufficient to establish prices. We quote middling uplands, on the average, at about 29 1/c. this figure. We give the following statement of the re 1860, to April 29, 1861, just one year ago, from the circular of Messrs. Wm. P. Wright & Co:-

Total receipts at the ports to 20th April, Do. to other foreign ports.....

...2,785,000 The exports from the United States to Great Britain association circular, were but 7,009 bates. Taking the at present exceed 10,000 to 12,000 bales. The flour market opened dull, at 5c. lower; but under the influ ence of the foreign news the market rallied and recover of the decline, and closed firm at Saturday's quotations though closing some firmer than at the opening, was yet dull and lower, with sales of Western mixed at 57c. 58c., delivered, chiefly at the inside figures. Pork wa in some better demand and firmer, with sales of new ness at \$12 37% a \$12 50, and prime do. at \$10 a \$12 25 Sugars were steady, with sales of about 800 hogsheads losing, however, with less animation than was preva Rio for parching was sold at 18c. Freights were quite teady, while engagements were moderate. Flour was taken to Liverpool at 2s. a 2e. 3d., and corn, in bulk, at

The Tax Bill in Congress. The delay in the adoption of a tax bill by Congress is most prejudicial to the interests of the country, and calculated to seriously affect the national credit. The committee who have charge of the bill do not appear to understand the subject, and, what is worse, they refuse to be enlightened by the experience of the past, particularly in the case of the two great nations of Europe. Instead of profiting by the blunders those countries-blunders which they

6s. 3/d. Provisions were at 2s. 6d

have long since rectified-our legislators are falling into the same errors, and beginning where England and France began nearly three quarters of a century ago, and blindly following in the track which they abandoned, just as if history had not been written for our examurgent and imperious; but if the clumsy bill that has been so laboriously and slowly prepared be adopted as it is, it will only be so much labor in vain, and will be repealed at the next session of Congress by the force of pub-

lic opinion. Formerly the number of articles taxed in France and England was very great. Now they are reduced to about twenty or thirty, and the change is found to be far more productive of revenue than the old system, with less expense for collection and less vexations to the taxpayers. Instead of pursuing the same simple plan, our committees in Congress propose to tax everything. The first effect of this method would be to create an army of taxgatherers, who would swallow up in salaries or percentage a very large proportion of the amount collected. In the second place, the annovance to the public would be extreme. The odious and inquisitorial nature of the income tax in England rendered it so unpopular that it could not be continued. But not only is this a leading feature of the bill proposed, but the watch a man may carry in his pocket, or even what a lady may wear, becomes a subject of inquisition and investigation, to the infinite disgust of the wearer. Of course, in every system of taxation real estate must bear a heavy proportion. Its value is easily determined, the objects it presents are not numerous, and the collection is easy. Personal property ought to be subjected to taxation, but only when it is over an amount which will exempt the poor man from its operation. He is reached in house rent, which will be increased, and by a small tax on the necessaries of life, such as tea and

The Chambers of Commerce of Boston and New York have pointed out the true principle of taxation. It is requisite, they say, for the convenience of taxpayers, for the prompt realization of revenue, and in order to avoid expense in the collection, that the subjects of taxation should be as few as possible; that the necessaries of life should be so universally and equitably taxed as to make the burden fall on all classes according to each man's ability to pay; that the tax for necessaries should be as light as possible, while the luxuries of society and the enjoyments of the rich should be made to contribute a large share of the public revenue. Carriages, whiskey, malt liquors and tobacco ought to be taxed heavily by excise, while sales of goods and merchandise in general use ought to be taxed lightly. In the form of stamps a very large revenue could be collected-stamps on newspapers, stamps on licenses and diplomas, on all contracts, on receipts for rent and other debts, on leases, deeds of assignment and mortgages, by a graduated scale, according to who has a brother with a large contract; and the value. Thus would every man be compel- whether or not Mr. Stevens be innocent of any before long.

led to contribute in proportion to his means and the stake he possesses in the community.

Let a bill of this kind be devised speedily. It ought not to take a week to complete it And let Congress make it a law as soon as possible, instead of wasting its time in interminable and unprofitable disputes about slavery and the negro. If members would only consider that they were not sent to Washington to legislate for black men, but for white, they would be more likely to take hold of the practical business of the nation, instead of wandering till they are lost in theoretical fogs. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. Let the President, who is Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and let the generals under his command, deal with all negro matters in the field upon the strict principle of military necessity, and not an inch beyond. When the rebellion is put down, the slavery question will take care of itself. The Southern people will abolish it in due time if let alone.

The first Napoleon said that imagination ruled the world, and some one has since said that ideas control the destinies of the human race. It is more philosophical and correct to say that the facts upon which ideas are founded, and which give food to the imagination, are the real rulers of the world. The collision of the South with the Northern States in mortal combat will convince it that the system of free labor, which has produced such results, must be preferable to its own, and it will thus receive new ideas. Its eyes will be opened to the necessity of a change, and it will submit to its destiny. In this country election contests are very severe; great excitement is produced and often even violence. But when the question is decided the beaten party submits with a good grace; and so will it be in this war. The South, having been well beaten, and having nothing to gain by holding out, when there is no longer any hope of success, will yield, confessing and deploring the error into which it had fallen, and which cost it so much of treasure and of blood. It will soon discover that it will gain more by getting rid of the odious name and form of slavery than by retaining it. The substance can be secured by State laws compelling the negroes to work for wages, and by this plan more labor at less cost will be obtained from them than by the present system, which has arrayed against it the prejudices of the civilized

The slavery question may, therefore, be safe ly left to time. Congress has no legal or constitutional right to meddle with it, and any action it may pursue on the subject will only complicate matters and render confusion worse confounded. The important business on hand is to pass a comprehensive tax bill-a measure which is as necessary to sustain our armies in the field as it is to uphold the financial credit of the government, and save the country from national disgrace.

Shocking Revelations in Public Job

bery. During the past week Congress has been de bating upon public contracts and contract investigating committees, and the subject seems perfectly inexhaustible. The debate was somewhat wrenched from its original course, to. wards the close of the week, by the speech of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, charging corruption upon the committees which were investigating corruptions; and this speech elicited the nasterly and crushing reply of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, of which we have already published a telegraphic summary. In this reply, while completely vindicating his own committee, Mr. Dawes developed the fact that Mr. Stevens defence of the contractors probably originated in the connection of a relative, named Simon Stevens, with a ninety thousand dollar contract under Cameron. The retort was just and merited.

It is indisputably proven by the numerou reports of investigating committees that the frauds upon the government, since this war began, have exceeded by millions of dollars any Buchanan's administration matters were bad enough; but since President Lincoln brought the republican party into power official peculation and contract jobbery have been carried to an unprecedented excess. There is hardly a department of the government which is free from corruption, and the War and Navy departments especially are perfect cesspools of iniquity and robbery. Of all the public buildings in Washington, the White House alone is free from the traces of official criminality. On the floor of Congress are men who profess to represent the people, but who have robbed and are robbing their constituents of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Upon musket contracts alone the late Secretary of War squandered forty-six millions of dollars, and we have no doubt that at least sixty or seventy millions more have been needlessly thrown away during this war, or expended, not for the public good, but for private aggrandizement. Such sad truths as these speak for themselves and require no comment. They must, however, be put before the people in order to be understood, and it is for this that we have to thank the Congressional investigating committees. Yet, although the people read and understand, they do not by any means appreciate these facts. A true and genuine appreciation of gross frauds like those exposed does not come with reading or reflection, but with the payment of taxes. It will come to us soon. Mr. Dawes expresses this same idea when he

says that, by and by, when the bone and sinew of the country is taxed to pay the expenses of this war, his constituents will ask:-"For what was this money expended?" We do not think it will be a satisfactory answer to rejoin:-"It was expended to make contractors rich, to reward personal and political services, to sustain decaying newspapers, to provide for poor relations." But what other answer have the government officials? Sixty or seventy millions of dollars have already been diverted from purposes of legitimate expenditure to enrich shoddy contractors, to pay two and a half per cent ship brokers, to support Cummings' World or Gree ley's gun manufacturing Tribune, and to fill the empty purses of brothers, nephews and brothers-in-law of officials. The very politicians who have cried most lustily, in and out of Congress, for public economy and public honesty, are now as black with corruption as the negroes whom they have so long worshipped. The very men whose bitter and fanatical agitations have produced this war are the very persons who are making the war an excuse to rob the public Treasury for the benefit of themselves, their relatives and friends Mr. Stevens is not the only political abolitionis;

fraud, it is very certain that hundreds of others in the same predicament as he, are indubitably guilty. It may be well that the people do not yet fully appreciate the whole truth of this matter, and that our honest and sagacious President deems it best to remove the official criminals, as far as is in his power, in such a manner as not to expose the official criminalities. If to-day the American people could suddenly realize the real state of affairs in Congress and in the departments, official rogues would be scourged out of the capital with a lash as keen as that with which Christ purged the tem. ple of the ancient public thieves, and the very government itself would shake like a reed before the blasting storm of popular indignation. No words, however strong, can bring this

popular realization, and we can but educate the

popular mind, by continual iteration of facts, to

endure the truth more calmly when the tax

collector, like a powerful magician, opens the eyes and clears the understandings of the peo ple. When we have to pay hard cash out of our pockets into the purses of public robbers, we shall see jobbery in a different aspect from the present. Tales of Dick Turpin and Claude Duval are most interesting and amusing readng; but when the highwayman claps pistol to your head, and demands your money, the sensations are by no means so agreeable. In Europe where heavy taxes hang like dead weights upon all classes of the people, our condition is much better understood than by ourselves. Basing their articles upon the reports of our investi gating committees, the European newspapers, magazines and reviews teem with terrible pictures of our corruption, as if a contemplation of our misfortunes would console Europeans for their own. Though often and purposely exaggerated, there is much more truth in these European screeds than most of us are at present willing to admit. In good time, however, we shall be forced to see ourselves, if not as others see us, at least in a light sufficiently gloomy and repulsive. Then these official reports o investigations, conducted not by the opponents, but by the partisans of the administration, and designed for no party object, will be most useful, and the people will owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Dawes and his colaborers for the preparation of these directories of corruption. When that time comes the people, guided by these official reports, will mete out to public swin dlers, thieving politicians and jobbing journals a retribution as unexampled in its severity as is the present corruption in its criminality.

POOR GREELEY AND HIS WAY TO MAKE

MONEY .- Poor Greeley, fairly cornered by our

that he will not "allude again to this matter"

for the fact that in his "Just Once" confession he promised never again "to allude" to war criticisms, and did not keep his promise. In his allusion to the gun matter yesterday poor Greeley omits all reference to Stanton's official report of the connection of Mr. Snow, money editor of the Tribune; Mr. Wilkinson, Washington correspondent of the Tribune, and Mr. Almy, dry goods reporter of the Tribune, with the Eagle Manufacturing Company and its gun contract, but contents himself with stating that Mr. Almy is not a shareholder in the Tribune. That is a fine reply to Stanton's official does ments, is it not? We dare poor Greeley to republish the official papers in reference to this matter, and let his readers see whether or not "no shareholder in the Tribune is or ever was interested in Mr. Almy's gun making com. pany or contract in any manner whatever." We know that, in poor Greeley's opinion, tells ing the truth is not, to use his favorite expression, "the way to make money;" but we should judge from his present poverty that he has not found lying "the way to make money" either. and so we desire him to try truth for a while. We are by no means done with the shareholders of the Tribune, and shall certainly "allude to this matter again," whether Greeley does or not. This gun contract is not the been engaged since the outbreak of this war We have proofs enough of artesian wells sunk into the public treasury by Greeley & Company, of Drummond lights making the darkness of corruption visible, of speculations in land at Perth Amboy, and of other as palpable jobs. organized and executed by Tribune shareholders, to make poor Greeley sick of jobbery ; and then we shall administer a dose of the Cherry Pectoral, which a Tribune shareholder is trying to force into our soldiers, to add to his nausea Let poor Greeley be patient, and he shall have his fiil of evidence against him. Meanwhile, let him reflect a little before he again prates about his virtue, and remember, not only the gun business, but also his hypocritical agency in Dana's discharge, his recent slanderous secret circular sent to our patrons, and the promptitude with which he at first denied the genuineness of Beauregard's cypher despatch published by the HERALD exclusively. If he has any shame left we imagine that a review of these few out of a thousand similarly disgraceful acts will suggest to poor Greeley either re-

JOHN BULL'S AMERICAN FLUNKEY AGAIN.-The Times of yesterday is silly enough to charge that the HERALD, Express and Journal of Commerce are guilty of "latent treason;" the HE-RALD because it warned the War Department of the designs of the enemy, and the Express and Journal of Commerce because they disagree with the Times in opinion. John Bull's Ame rican flunkey does as poorly at logic as at lobbying, and if he can show no other evidences of "latent treason" than these he had better drop the subject and devote himself more assiduously than ever to abusing this country and praising England. That great speech of his at Albany, upon the policy of England during this war, developed his true vocation; and since Russell, John Bull's Irish flunkey, has retired from the field, there is a great chance for Raymond, John Bull's American flunkey. At Albany Flunkey Raymond disorganized the lobby, and failed in every one of his legislative schemes, including the Broadway Railroad bill He was dismissed with a grudging vote of thanks from the Assembly, the year and nays being called upon the vote for the first time in the history of that body. Ashamed to show his face in New York so soon after this terrible Albany fiasco, Flunkey Raymond, in company with several of his stock jobbing partners, has gone on to Washington to dabble in Jobbery there a la the Tribune Association. Flunkey Raymond is a fair specimen, not of "latent," but of fully developed treason; and, as he strongly aspires to fill Flunkey Russell's place, the curbstone jobbers of Wall street may ex-

Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Message. The English papers generally persist is Message, treating it as if it were thrown out as a bid and a bargain. It really is a pity that our transatlantic cousins cannot take more liberal and more enlarged views of American affairs and the policy of our government. We need hardly repeat what we have already said, that the emancipation Message of Mr. Lincoln, which has resulted in a resolution adopted by both houses, and signed by the President, was neither a bid nor the suggestion of a bargain, but was simply thrown out for the purpose of discussion, not as a political, but as a social moral question. Mr. Lincoln. in the true spirit of a wise conservatism, would bring back this subject to the position in which it stood before the country thirty years ago in the slaveholding States themselves. At that period those States began seriously to think of, and to propose measures of emancipation, and there is no doubt whatever but that the very suggestions thrown out by Mr. Lincoln would have been acted upon and carried out long before now, had it not been for the violent interference of the abolitionists, and their bitter invectives against men who were honestly bent upon remedying all that was evil in their posi-

The question now arises, what should be done

with the slaves wherever the policy of emanci-

pation, as suggested in the Message, may be

adopted? Colonization is certainly out of the

question; it would not be possible to expatriate four millions of people. The idea may serve for a hobby; but, practically, it is an impossibility. Why not, we would ask, place them, after their emancipation, when any State shall have resolved upon the measure, under the power of the State where they reside, treating them as a distinct and separate class, under the protection of the laws, requiring them to work, and causing them to be paid for their work? Why expatriate so large an amount of valuable labor? Then let them be retained to work and labor as a class, such as they are, distinct from the whites placed under strict but fair laws, specially enacted in view of their special position, requiring them to work, and protecting them in being paid for their work. This would be not only possible, but easy in accomplishment. They are a distinct people, and let there be special and distinct laws to govern them in each State, protecting them in their lives and property, but enforcing the necessity of labor. They would thus be a subordinate class of laborers, vet their own masters, subject to snecial tutelage and control, without possessing exposition of his gun manufactory, declares any political rights, subject to arrest and ment as vagrants in case they refused or of guns. We might believe him were it not neglected to work. They would depend upon their own industry and exertions for their livelihood, and, it is to be belived, they would labor more vigorously and effectively under the lash of necessity and the stimulus of reward than they ever can be made to do under the lash of the driver. We think there would be many advantages resulting from placing them in this manner as freemen under a system of laws suited to their character-advantages which would be felt both by themselves and their former owners. Why, then, should not some such system as this be tried, rather than impracticable schemes of colonization, which, even if practicable, are hardly desirable! Such a plan, judiciously carried into execution, would set them free as far as they are capable of freedom; it would remove the odium of slavery, it would enable the Southern planter and farmer to get more labor out of them at less expense, it would leave them to take care of themselves and not depend upon others; they would be under the stimulus of benefiting themselves, and we believe that in all respects it would be better for them, better for their masters, better for the State, and better in the eyes of the whole civilized world. At all events it would be more humane than any plan of forced and involuntary expatriation to other climes and other peole differing in lang from themselves.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION IN THE CUSTOM House.-Several of the newspapers have stated that the investigation into the affairs of the New York Custom House has been suppressed and will not be made public. This, we are informed, is an error. It is not only not suppressed, but will be before the public in a few days, and probably result in the removal of number of officials now holding positions in the Custom House. This same committee, in their investigations last fall and winter, caused the removal of a general and a change in the Cabinet. The same power that stood behind them then is now pushing the matter forward in regard to the Custom House, as a preliminary movement to further changes in the Cabinet with a determination to purify the administration in all its branches.

THE NEW SLAVE TRADE TREATY-SEEDS OF

FUTURE WARS WITH ENGLAND .- We publish this morning the text of the treaty just concluded between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland "for the suppression of the slave trade carried on upon the coast of Africa." The whole document is of high importance; for it contains the germ of many a future collision between this government and the British nation. The two contracting parties agree that the ships of their respective navies-which shall be provided with special instructions for that purpose-shall have power to visit such merchant vessels of the two nations as may be reasonably suspected of being engaged in this nefarious traffic. The other instructions of the treaty are minute and categorical; but, in the simple fact that the right of search is mutually given to the ships-of-war of each of these two nations, we see serious difficulties and complications that must arise between this country and Great Britain. Although there may be a good deal of glorification on both sides, this mutual agreement will assuredly be the cause of a naval war with England at some time or another. We feel confident that the right thus conceded to British naval officers will not always be exercised in a proper manner, but in many cases will be exceeded and outraged. It will be our duty always to prevent any such excess of authority, and this will be a fruitful cause of trouble. Our own officers, too, will sometimes go beyond the limits defined by the treaty, opening the door to collisions with our British friends. The spirit of rivalry between these two nations is se great that we cannot conceive how the new treaty. can be put into execution without bringing about hostilities between the two Powers at some future time. The naval war which it will